

subovatis, in mare oblongioribus, quorum 3, in hoc sexu, filamento longo fimbriato præditis.

Alæ superæ extensæ, vena costali exilissima, appendicula apicali oblique in dilatationem terminante, et alia venula spuria prope marginem posteriorem, longitudinaliter decurrente ultra medium præditæ.

Abdomen apice subacuminato et sursum paulo incurvatum, basi angustatum.

Pedes simplices, tibiis intermediis unicalcaratis, tarsis omnibus 5-articulatis.

Tineophaga Tischeriæ, sp. nov.

Nigra, nitida, glabra; maris et fœminæ antennæ nigræ, articulo primo flagelli sat brevioribus; maris articulo secundo, tertio et quarto appendice longa præditis filiformi, breviter fimbriata, articuli secundi longiore, quarti minore. Abdomen maris ad basim in medio paulo albido-translucidum. Alæ limpidissimæ, nudæ. Pedes femoribus late nigris; tibiis cum coxis anterioribus totis albis, posticis apice nigricante; tarsis omnibus albis, apice fusco.

The size of the parasite is not given. The larva of *Tischeria*, the legs and antennæ of the perfect insect, and the details of the structure of its parasite are figured.—*Annuario della Soc. dei Natural. in Modena*, anno iii. pp. 20–24, pl. 4.

A Naked Shrew. By Dr. J. E. GRAY.

Mr. P. Garner, of Stoke-upon-Trent, has kindly sent to the British Museum a Naked Shrew. It was caught on the border of a wood in Staffordshire on a hot day, but died from being enclosed in a botanical box.

The whole of the upper surface of the body and head is destitute of hair, and the skin is corrugated like that of the Naked Mice (*Mus*) figured by Mr. Gaskoin in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1856, Mamm. pl. 41.

On Spogodes conglomeratus, and a new Genus of Fleishy Alcyonoids.
By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c., and HENRY J. CARTER, F.R.S.

Mr. Robert Swinhoe has brought from North China a dried specimen of a fleshy Alcyonoid for the British Museum, that appears to belong to a genus hitherto unnoticed; and Mr. Carter has kindly examined and drawn its structure and spicules for me. It may be called

EUSCLERIDES.

The coral fleshy, consisting of a growth of thick contorted laminæ with rounded upper edge, the lower part of the lamina and base bare, the upper part with regularly disposed polypes with numerous small concavities placed at the base on the surface between the

polype-cells; the inner part strengthened with thick, fusiform, longish tubercular spicules with three or five wide, smooth, sunken cross bands, separating the tubercular surface of the middle of the spicules into bands respectively. The spicules in shape are like those figured by Prof. Kölliker, in his 'Icones Histiologicae,' t. 18. f. 31 & 39, as found in *Gorgonia setosa* and *G. sanguinolenta*; f. 42 & 43, *Gorgonella pseudo-antipathes* and *G. granulata*.

Eusclerides chinensis.

Hab. North China. B.M.

Mr. Carter says, "The spicule is calcareous, tubercular, elliptical, presenting from three to five smooth bands, or intervals without tubercles, alternating with the tubercular ones, all forming so many circular rings round the central axis of the ellipse. About twice as long as broad, and $\frac{1}{120}$ inch long.

"There are seldom more than three smooth bands, and these may be more or less irregularly disposed; but the figure given shows the average form and size of the spicules, though taken from one of those which are most symmetrically formed. The whole tissue is pregnant or densely charged with them.

"The magnified surface shows the form of the pits; the larger are situated in the middle of the smaller, cup-shaped ones. The larger ones contain the animal with its eight divisions, showing the dry contracted animal. In the centre of each of the smaller cups is an aperture which may be an outlet for the ova, which abound in the structure round the large cells. Urticating organs are also present."

Mr. Carter has also sent me a drawing, with some interesting details of the structure, of a species of *Spogcodes* which was brought up from the bottom of the sea off the south-east coast of Arabia, on a fishing-hook. The coral was of a "greyish colour, more or less transparent, firmly gelatinous interiorly, semicrusted with rough, fusiform calcareous spicules externally. Animal pinkish, just visible, surrounded by a cupwork of fusiform spines, one of which is much longer than the rest. Skeleton of spine- or spicule-work consisting of different-sized fusiform spicules. The branches are branched, the branchlets short, each ending in a spherical head of polypes more or less bristled by the projecting calcareous fusiform spicules."

The mass is large and short (5 inches each way), with very thick, rather compressed, barren stems, divided above into short, thick, rounded lobes, which are covered with clusters of short branches ending in spherical heads of polypes. I propose to call the species, which is evidently very distinct from any I have before seen, *Spogcodes conglomeratus*.

On the Anatomy of the Genus Gordius. By H. GRENACHER.

The singular results obtained by M. Meissner, in his anatomical researches on the Gordiacea, have induced the energetic expression of doubts on the part of several naturalists; the conscientious work of M. Grenacher ought therefore to be welcome to all. The author has

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